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FIRST NAMED INVENTOR ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE 16458.050 03/21/2001 Garry Holcomb 09/815,376 **EXAMINER** 28286 7590 12/31/2003 STRIMBU, GREGORY J **IP PATENTS FAEGRE & BENSON LLP** PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT 1900 FIFTEENTH STREET BOULDER, CO 80302 3634

DATE MAILED: 12/31/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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		Application No.		Applicant(s)	
Office Action Summary		09/815,376		HOLCOMB ET AL	/ /
		Examiner		Art Unit	<del></del>
		Gregory J. Strimb		3634	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM					
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS Companies of time may be available under the after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date.  If the period for reply specified above is less.  If NO period for reply is specified above, the Failure to reply within the set or extended period and the companies of the Any reply received by the Office later than the earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR	OMMUNICATION.  ne provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 of this communication. than thirty (30) days, a reply maximum statutory period w riod for reply will, by statute, ree months after the mailing	36(a). In no event, hower within the statutory mini rill apply and will expire S cause the application to	ver, may a reply be time mum of thirty (30) days IX (6) MONTHS from the become ABANDONED	will be considered timely the mailing date of this considered timely the mailing date of this constant (35 U.S.C. § 133).	y. ommunication.
1) Responsive to communication	ation(s) filed on <u>24 S</u>	September 2003 .			)
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> .	2b)⊠ Thi	s action is non-fir	al.		
3) Since this application is in closed in accordance with Disposition of Claims	condition for allowathe practice under <i>l</i>	nce except for for Ex parte Quayle,	mal matters, pro 1935 C.D. 11, 45	secution as to th 3 O.G. 213.	e merits is
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,8 and 9</u> is/are	pending in the appl	ication.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.					
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-3,8 and 9</u> is/are rejected.					
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8) Claim(s) are subject	to restriction and/or	election requiren	nent.		
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.					
If approved, corrected drawing	•	•	on.		
12) The oath or declaration is ob		aminer.			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and			LL C C C 440(=)	(-1) (6)	
13) Acknowledgment is made of a) All b) Some * c) N	•	priority under 35	U.S.C. § 119(a)-	(a) or (t).	
		, baya baan rasai	and .		
<ul> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
14) Acknowledgment is made of	a claim for domestic	priority under 35	U.S.C. § 119(e)	(to a provisional	application).
a) ☐ The translation of the fo					
Attachment(s)		•	••		
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing		5) 🔲 🗆		PTO-413) Paper No( tent Application (PTC	

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The declaration of Matthew Taylor has been considered in preparing the following Office action.

## Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it does not describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details since it fails to include the method of using the combination. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-3, 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

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Recitations such as "of the type" on line 3 of claim 1 render the claims indefinite because it is unclear what group comprises the type the applicant is referring to. What characteristics must an element have before it can be considered of the type to which the applicant is referring. Recitations such as "combination differential and absolute pressure transducer" on line 11 of claim 1 render the claims indefinite because it is unclear what the applicant is attempting to set forth. What comprises the combination of the differential and absolute pressure transducers? Is the applicant merely referring to the use of both the differential and absolute pressure transducer in the same load lock apparatus? Recitations such as "an exterior door control signal" on line 20 of claim 1 and "exterior door control signals" on line 29 of claim 1 render the claims indefinite because it is unclear if the applicant is referring to the exterior door control signal set forth above or is attempting to set forth another exterior door control signal in addition to the one set forth above. On line 10 of claim 8, it is suggested that the applicant insert --a-- following "sensing" to avoid confusion. On line 22 of claim 8, it is suggested that the applicant insert --an-- following "sensing" to avoid confusion. Recitations such as "a desired absolute pressure" on line 29 of claim 8 render the claims indefinite because it is unclear if the applicant is referring to the desired absolute pressure set forth above or is attempting to set forth another desired absolute pressure in addition to the one set forth above. Recitations such as "the external door" on lines 10-11 of claim 9 render the claims indefinite because it is unclear if the applicant is referring to the exterior door set forth above or is attempting to set forth another door in addition to the ones set forth above.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in Jepson claim 1 in view of Eberhardt et al. The admitted prior art in claim 1 discloses a load lock apparatus for facilitating transfer of parts between a room at ambient atmospheric pressure and a vacuum processing chamber maintained at a pressure less than on torr, wherein the load lock apparatus has an evacuatable load lock chamber, an exterior door positioned between the load lock chamber and the room, an interior door positioned between the load lock chamber and the processing chamber, a exterior door actuator that is responsive to an exterior door control signal to open or close the exterior door, an interior door actuator that is responsive to an interior door control signal to open or close the interior door, and a vacuum pump connected to the load lock chamber for evacuating the load lock chamber. The admitted prior art in the preamble of claim 1 is silent concerning pressure transducers.

However, Eberhardt et al. discloses the combination of a differential 34 and absolute 36 pressure (see column 21, lines 30-53) transducer connected in fluid flow relation to a load lock chamber 14, a differential pressure sensor 34 that is capable of sensing a pressure difference between a first side of the differential pressure sensor

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and a second side of the differential pressure sensor, the differential pressure sensor being connected to the chamber and mounted such that the first side is exposed to the ambient atmospheric pressure in the room and such that the second side is exposed to the pressure in the chamber, a differential pressure transducer circuit (not shown, but comprising a portion of the microprocessor based controller set forth in column 15, line 21) connected to the differential pressure sensor and which is capable of generating an exterior door control signal at a preset differential pressure value, an absolute pressure sensor 36 connected to the chamber in such a manner that the absolute pressure sensor is exposed to the pressure in the chamber and an absolute pressure transducer circuit (not shown, but comprising a portion of the microprocessor based controller set forth in column 15, line 21) connected to the absolute sensor and which is capable of generating an interior door control signal at a preset absolute pressure value, an exterior door control link (not shown, but comprising the electrical connection between the microprocessor based controller and the flow control valve (see column 14, lines 37-49) connected between the differential pressure transducer circuit and an exterior door actuator 820, the exterior door control link being capable of delivering exterior door control signals generated by the differential pressure transducer circuit to the exterior door actuator. Finally, Eberhardt et al. teaches the use of a manifold 402 to connect a plurality of components in fluid flow relation to conserve space.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the admitted prior art of claim 1 with pressure sensors and a control system, as taught by Eberhardt et al., to more accurately control the operation of the interior and exterior

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doors and to provide the admitted prior art of claim 1 with a manifold, as taught by Eberhardt et al., to reduce the amount of space required to house the combination differential and absolute pressure transducers.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in the preamble of Jepson claim 1 and Eberhardt et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of MKS Instruments Moducell Pirani Analog Transducer, Bulletin. MKS Instruments Moducell Pirani Analog Transducer, Bulletin discloses an absolute pressure transducer comprising a pirani sensor.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the admitted prior art in the Jepson claim 1, as modified above, with a sensor, as taught by MKS Instruments Moducell Pirani Analog Transducer, Bulletin, to improve the accuracy of the absolute pressure sensor.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the admitted prior art in the preamble of Jepson claim 1 and Eberhardt et al. as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of MKS Instruments Baratron Vacuum, Atmospheric and Pressure Switched Bulletin. MKS Instruments Baratron Vacuum, Atmospheric and Pressure Switched Bulletin discloses a capacitance manometer pressure sensor.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the admitted prior art of Jepson claim 1, as modified above, with a sensor, as taught by

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MKS Instruments Baratron Vacuum, Atmospheric and Pressure Switched Bulletin, to

improve the accuracy of the sensor.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

the admitted prior art in Jepson claim 1 in view of Eberhardt et al. as applied to claim 1

above. The use of the apparatus as set forth by the admitted prior art in Jepson claim 1

would inherently lead to the method steps set forth in claims 8 and 9.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Gregory J. Strimbu whose telephone number is 703-

305-3979. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00 to

4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Daniel P. Stodola can be reached on 703-308-2686. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-

2168.

Gregory/J. Strimbu Primary Examiner

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December 15, 2003

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